

## PLOTS AGAINST U.S. MUST END EVEN AT COST OF A BREACH

Boy-Ed and von Papen Must Go Without Disclosure of the Government's Information, President Determines.

Even Recall of von Bernstorff By Berlin Couldn't Change Attitude, Says High Authority—Hunt For Plots Still On.

Even at the cost of a severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, the United States Government is determined to stamp out in this country the pro-German conspiracies against the neutrality laws.

This information, obtained today in reliable quarters, may be said to reflect the whole attitude of the American Government in its uncompromising demand of Germany for the recall of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, and its refusal to give the reasons therefor.

Boy-Ed and von Papen must go. That is the last word of the United States on the subject. It is the position of Secretary of State Lansing, as communicated formally today to Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and it is a position heartily backed up by President Wilson, who has followed every step in the development of the Government's probe into the activities of the naval and military attaches.

NO TURNING BACK.  
The request for a recall was not made without the President's full knowledge and approval. Behind Secretary Lansing's refusal to give a bill of particulars to Count von Bernstorff is the unshaken support of the President.

If Germany sees fit to recall her ambassador and make the issue a matter more serious than a simple expression by this Government that Boy-Ed and von Papen are no longer acceptable to the United States, the American Government will not turn back.

The whole situation was discussed at today's meeting of the Cabinet, and when the Cabinet adjourned there was nothing to indicate a divided sentiment. (Continued on Third Page.)

## FLORIDA DIVORCE IS NOT VALID HERE

Alimony Granted Mrs. Jacobi in Spite of Separation Decree Cited.

Holding that a decree of legal separation obtained in Florida is not controlling on the District Supreme Court, Justice Anderson, in Equity Court No. 1, today overruled the answer of William J. Jacobi denying liability for alimony sought by Jeannette M. Jacobi, and ordered the defendant to pay \$40 monthly during the pendency of the suit.

The decision was announced from by Attorney Alvin L. Newmyer, representing Mrs. Jacobi, who is an attorney on the grounds of non-support and asked for temporary and permanent alimony. In answer to the rule of temporary alimony, Jacobi proposed to pay a decree of a court in Florida, which his legal separation from Jeannette M. Jacobi, and asked for dismissal of the suit.

In the ruling of Justice Anderson today, conformance is not to be of the Florida decree, and Jacobi is required to pay to Jeannette M. Jacobi, and to pay to Attorney Newmyer, representing Jeannette M. Jacobi, and attorneys' fees of \$50.

Governor of Texas Says Conditions Improve

Gov. James E. Ferguson of Texas today told President Wilson that the situation along the Mexican border is rapidly getting back to normal.

## ST. LOUIS BOOM GAINS SUPPORT OF DEMOCRATS

National Committee Is Believed to Favor June 12 For 1916 Convention.

TWO CONTESTS BEING HEARD

Indorsement of Wilson and Legislative Acts Planned. Opposition to Marshall.

A Democratic national convention at St. Louis, on June 12, 1916, with Woodrow Wilson as the Presidential nominee, appears the probable result of the meeting here today of the Democratic national committee.

Sentiment among the Democratic chieftains veered sharply today toward St. Louis as the probable convention city. The fight narrowed down to the Missouri metropolis, Chicago, and Dallas, with St. Louis in the order named. Selection of the winner was planned for late this afternoon. Balloting is expected to begin shortly after 4 o'clock.

As practically all committeemen favor an early convention, June 12 was generally picked as the probable date. Some members, however, prefer holding it a week later.

Democratic harmony was emphasized in the opening session of the committee. The fight to oust Chairman William F. McCombs did not develop. The only wrangle occurred over contests from Kentucky and Oregon and selection of the convention city.

To Receive Bids.  
Organization and the membership contests occupied the morning session today. This afternoon the formal bids for the convention will be made and delegations of suffragettes and "anti" heard. Each bidder for the convention was allotted a half hour for argument.

Shortly after being called to order, the committee went into executive session to decide the contested seats of Kentucky and Oregon. Urey Woodson was named as national committeeman by the Kentucky State committee and Gen. W. B. Haldeman was later elected to that position by the State Democratic convention.

In Oregon the State committee selected W. K. King as a member of (Continued on Page Fourteen.)

## WILSON TO ASK G. O. P. TO SUPPORT DEFENSE

Will Confer With Senator Gallinger Tomorrow and Congressman Mann Thursday.

President Wilson will begin tomorrow his efforts to muster Republican support for his national defense program. At 10:30 tomorrow morning he will see Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, minority leader of the Senate, and on the day following, at the same hour, he will confer with Congressman James R. Mann of Illinois, House minority leader.

The President will appeal to these leaders on the ground of patriotism, holding that when it comes to a question of defending the country against the possibility of foreign attack, party lines should disappear and men of all parties get together in a common cause.

Senator Gallinger has kept his mind open on the entire subject. He is said to favor the President's plan, but is not committed to any kind of defense program. The same cannot be said of Mr. Mann. One week ago the House minority leader was quoted as describing the Administration's program as "imbecile."

Whether the President succeeds in winning the two men, and, through them, their followers, over to the Administration's program, he is believed to want to fix responsibility and know how the various factions in Congress are going to line up.

Twenty-One Imperiled By Black Hand Bomb

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 7.—The lives of twenty-one persons were endangered today when a bomb, evidently planted by black handers, exploded, wrecking the home of Antonio Vitale, in the Italian district. The explosion tore away the whole front of the building and part of one side.

In the last month Vitale has received three black hand letters demanding sums ranging up to \$2,000.

# WILSON, SPEAKING TO CONGRESS, SCORES HYPHENATES AND URGES ALL AMERICAS TO JOIN IN DEFENSE

## PARTNERSHIP URGED BY NATIONS OF WEST

Executive Would Weld Western Hemisphere on Question of National Economics.

PLEA FOR PAN-AMERICANISM  
Executive Points Out of America Are Not "Hostile Rivals" And Are Closely Linked.

Preparedness by the whole western hemisphere, a "moral partnership" of all the Americas, a co-operation of their national aims, national policies, and national economies—this was the mammoth conception of President Wilson's annual message to Congress today.

It primarily was a preparedness message. Members of the Senate and House knew it would ask cooperation for national defense. But the President merged this gigantic project into an infinitely greater plea for Pan-Americanism. He gave a new definition of the Monroe doctrine.

Not Hostile Rivals.  
"The states of America are not hostile rivals," he said, "but co-operating friends, and their growing sense of community of interest, alike in matters political and in matters economic, is likely to give them a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world. It presents them as in a very deep and true sense a unit in world affairs, spiritual partners, standing together because thinking together, quick with common sympathies and common ideas."

Due To Play Big Part.  
The new Pan-Americanism, the President emphasized, was destined to play a foremost part in the economic readjustment which must come about with the end of the European war. He laid stress on how the United States had played "brother" to Mexico. He reiterated again that the United States had no selfish purpose in its guardianship of the South and Central American republics. It was an equality of nations themselves independent except in mutual aims and aspirations.

Members Applaud.  
The argument for Pan-Americanism was at the opening of the President's address. The Congressmen heard it at first in silence, but when he came to that portion reaffirming the Monroe doctrine and in particular to that phrase where he enunciated the equality of nations, they broke into applause.

At its close he said:  
"No laws, I suppose, can reach corners of the mind and heart; but I should not speak of others without acknowledging the influence of the day's credit they are daily bringing upon us. They are not many," the chief executive said of those of whom he complained, "but they are infinitely malignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once."

The national prohibition amendment, the President said, was a measure of the day's credit they are daily bringing upon us. They are not many, the chief executive said of those of whom he complained, "but they are infinitely malignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once."

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## URGES CRUSHING OF HYPHEN-AMERICANS

Wilson Says They Have Sought to Bring Good Name of U. S. Into Contempt.

NATIONAL LIFE IS POISONED  
Declares Legislation Is Demanded By Honor and Self-Respect of Nation.

In words that fairly snapped with their vigor and burned in their vitriolic strength, President Wilson hurled at Congress today a denunciation of hyphenated Americans. It was the electric shock of his annual message to Congress.

The bitter words with which he embellished his demand that Congress take cognizance of "corruptions of the mind and heart" seemed those of "who had poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life," rang out staccato-like in the vast hall of the House of Representatives.

The President demanded that the lawmakers devise a means of reaching those "creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy" who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our Government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them, and to debate our policies to the uses of foreign intrigues.

Must Be "Crushed Out."  
He urged such measures "to do nothing less than save the honor and self-respect of the nation."

It was evident the President chose his words carefully. The very vigor of the phrases seemed intensified by the fact that the President himself spoke them. Turned in choicest English, as the President's speeches and messages always are, they were nevertheless burning in their bitterness. "Corrupt disloyalty," "ugly and incredible thing," "malign reaction," were some of the phrases which he spoke.

The President said he need not suggest the terms with which Congress might take measure of preparedness against the situation he bared. "Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out," was his demand. "We should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt distempers," he reiterated. "The gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders," he stated at the outset of his denunciation.

Expresses His Scorn.  
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## FEATURES IN MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS

Urges that America's standing army be no larger than is necessary for the purposes of peace, but that a body of free citizens be made ready and sufficient to defend the country.

Insists Congress sanction and put into effect the plans of the War and Navy Departments for adequate national defense.

Declared the gravest threats against the country's peace and safety had been uttered by naturalized Americans, and that they had poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of America's life.

Urged Congress to enact laws that would enable the Government to crush out "such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy."

Ownership of adequate ocean transportation facilities declared to be a question of independence.

Federal aid to industrial and vocational education was asked, and some provision for rural credits recommended.

Suggested it would be wise to provide a commission of inquiry to ascertain whether the laws are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the railway transportation problem.

The States of the Americas are not hostile rivals, but co-operating friends, the President declared.

## HARVARD MEN IN SENATOR SMITH HAS VOTE FRAUD PROBE BLOCKADE PROTEST

Members of Faculty and Students Appear For Arrest After Indictment.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 7.—Widely known politicians of Cambridge, members of the Harvard faculty and Harvard students, including some who are taking courses in theology, appeared at the office of District Attorney Corcoran, in East Cambridge, today, to submit to arrest.

They were notified they had been indicted by the Middlesex county grand jury, which is conducting an inquiry into illegal registration and illegal assessments in Cambridge.

It is said nearly 300 are involved in the investigation of the grand jury. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of nine citizens. In all cases those indicted were notified to appear today at the office of the district attorney.

Among those indicted are: Herbert B. Harris, a prominent lawyer and politician; Paul E. Sabine, assistant professor in physics at Harvard College; Kenneth P. Hill, representative-elect and a prominent Cambridge politician; Hale O. Knight, assistant to Prof. William B. Munro, of the department of government at Harvard College; Arthur K. Readings, lawyer, politician, and chairman of the Wendell P. Rookwood campaign committee; Thomas K. Rineker, of the Harvard law school.

The Rev. Edward E. Atkinson, Harvard graduate, class of '88, James R. Wild, Sixteen Harvard students figure in connection with the indictments, all of whom are divinity students. An assistant professor of physics and a minister are also involved in the investigation. The grand jury investigation has been on since the State election, and it is said by some that the indictments are just the beginning.

It is understood District Attorney Corcoran will take further action at the meeting of the January grand jury. The first arrest in the inquiry was that of Lewis S. Gannett, Harvard, '15, in New York. He is under \$15,000 bail.

## RUMOR OF MERGER OF STEEL COMPANIES

Report That Single Concern Will Be Capitalized At Gigantic Figure.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Rumors in New York with an echo from Pittsburgh today told of a proposed merger of three large independent steel companies into a single concern capitalized at \$150,000,000.

The Lackawanna Steel Company, the Cambria Steel Company and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company are the firms mentioned in connection with the merger. Pittsburgh reports said the Inland Steel Company also was mentioned there in connection with the merger.

The Carnegie Company has taken over the New York Steel Company of Buffalo, forming a new corporation capitalized at \$5,000,000.

## AUDIENCE ATTENTIVE BUT APPLAUSE IS NOT VIGOROUS

Warm Up, However, to Part Relating to Hyphenated Americans.

ALL CABINET IS PRESENT

Distinguished Gathering Fills Galleries—Dozen Seats Reserved For Wilson Party.

President Wilson read his annual message today before a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives and in the presence of a throng which included all the members of his Cabinet; his fiancée, Mrs. Galt, and other distinguished men and women.

With the keynote of his message national defense, the President brought the nation's lawmakers to sanction and put into effect as quickly as possible the Administration's program of preparedness.

Domestic issues were only lightly touched upon in the President's communication to Congress.

Whether because of the seriousness of his topic, or apathy, President Wilson's references to the necessity of national defense did not receive the expected applause from his auditors.

At the first mention of national defense, there was no applause whatever, although later there were sporadic and very brief periods of approval as he went more deeply into the subject.

TO BE MEXICO'S FRIEND.

The President began the delivery of his message at 12:40 o'clock. When he entered the chamber of the House he was cheered generally.

The reading of the message proceeded without applause until, in his discussion of Pan-Americanism, the President said: "All the governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestionable independence."

The second period of applause, which, likewise, was quite brief, came when the President declared that this country would aid and defend Mexico, but would not coerce her.

President Wilson's reference to the Administration's ship purchase bill was greeted with a modicum of approval.

Setting Is Impressive.  
Despite the apparent lack of enthusiasm on the part of the national legislators, the President's message was delivered in an impressive setting. Since President Wilson revived the ancient custom of the personal delivery of Presidential messages, no larger throng has assembled than was present today at the reading of his annual message.

It was generally understood in advance the chief recommendation of the Executive and that international affairs were to take precedence over purely domestic problems.

The rather apathetic manner in which the national defense recommendation was received may have been traceable to this full knowledge of the nature of the message, but the fact remains that the Congress of the United States did not present any decided spirit of interest or enthusiasm when the President warned that the time had come for preparedness.

That the House was not wholly apathetic, however, was shown when Senator Underwood, former majority leader of the lower body, died in the House chamber with the members of the Senate. Mr. Underwood received a great reception, both Democratic and Republican members joining in the demonstration.

Warm Up Later.  
If the assembled legislators seemed indifferent to the pleas for national defense, they warmed up to that part of the President's message relating to what has become popularly known as hyphenated Americans.

When Mr. Wilson said that there were certain persons in this country who were born under other flags, and who had "poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life" and

The full text of the President's message to Congress will be found on Page 6.